The People's Korea

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CLOSED SHELF

Long Live Korea-China Militant Solidarity!

President KIM IL SUNG Meets with Chairman MAO TSETUNG

PEKING, Apr. 18 The Press Corps Accompanying the Delegation (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Peking on the 18th.

Present there were members of the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader—Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK; Comrade Chon Mun Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Colonel General of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the DPRK; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of External Economic Affairs of the DPRK; Comrade O Guk Ryol, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army; and Comrade Hyon Jun Guk, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of China.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Wang Hai-jung, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Tang Wen-sheng, deputy Departmental Director of the Foreign Ministry were present there.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands and exchanged greetings with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Comrade Mao Tsetung warmly welcomed the visit to China of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung who leads the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Mao Tsetung had a friendly talk in a cordial atmosphere.

◀ The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands and exchanged greetings with the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung. (Hsinhua Peking—CNS)

President KIM IL SUNG Visits China, Leading DPRK Party and Gov't Delegation

—Over 100,000 People Ardently Welcome Delegation—

PEKING, The Press Corps Accompanying the Delegation (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Peking, the capital of the People's Republic of China, on April 18 by special train leading the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on an official visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Also arriving were members of the delegation Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Chon Mun Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Colonel General of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of External Economic Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade O Guk Ryol, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Hyon Jun Guk, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China; and suites.

Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Chiao Kuan-hua and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Li Yun-chuan and Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China Chu Chuan-hsien accompanied the delegation from Tantung, border city of China, to Peking.

More than 100,000 people in Peking enthusiastically greeted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who arrived in Peking, leading the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

An official visit which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is paying to the People's Republic of China, leading the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an epochal historic event in powerfully demonstrating the militant friendship and solidarity between the Parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China which were sealed in blood amidst the struggle against the common enemies U.S. and Japanese imperialism and for attaining the common goal and which have consolidated and developed, weathering out all trials of history and in developing them onto a new, higher stage.

The current visit constitutes a great contribution to promoting the cause of anti-imperialism and independence of the peoples of the third world, the vivacious new-emerging forces of our times which have appeared on the arena of history as its master and the powerful forces propelling the development of revolution and history, and a great encouragement to the just struggle of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the rest of the world against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation, national independence and social progress.

Seen here and there in the railway station compound were slogans "Long Live President Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader of the Korean People!" "Warm Welcome to President Kim Il Sung!" "Warm Welcome to the Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" "Firm Support to the Korean People in Their Just Struggle for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country!" "Long Live the Great Solidarity of the Third World People!" and "Long Live the Great Solidarity of the People of the Whole World!"

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, was present at the railway station to greet the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who visits the People's Republic of China, a country of brothers and comrades-in-arms, leading the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on behalf of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the CPC Central Committee and the Government of the PRC.

Also present at the railway station were Comrades Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Comrades Chen Shi-tien and Chi Teng-kuei, Members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-Premiers of the State Council; Comrade Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Yu Chiu-li, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Li Su-wen, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and personages concerned of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Peking Municipality.

Also present at the railway station were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Peking were present at the railway station.

At 5 p.m. (Pyongyang time)the special train slowly pulled in the Peking railway station. The moment, rousing cheers of hurrah and "warm welcome!" and beating of drums and gongs shook the earth and the sky and the plaza turned into an endless sea of flowers.

The great leader exchanged greetings with Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping aboard the train and embraced him warmly. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping said that he warmly welcomed President Kim Il Sung on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Amid the rousing cheers the great leader got off the train, warmly waving to the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds.

The great leader warmly shook hands with other leading personages of China present on the occasion.

The great leader exchanged greetings with and warmly embraced Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth.

President Kim Il Sung arrived in Peking on Apr. 18 by special train, leading the Party and government delegation of the DPRK, amidst the warm welcome by the Party and government leaders of China. (Hsinhua Peking—CNS)

A grand function took place in the compound of the railway station in welcome of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who arrived in Peking, leading the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China were solemnly played.

The great leader, accompanied by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Militia of the Chinese Capital.

Amid the enthusiastic cheers that burst out again and the surging waves of welcomers, the great leader exchanged greetings with foreign diplomatic envoys present there and passed by the welcomers, waving to them.

The great leader, accompanied by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, boarded an open car at the railway station plaza to receive rousing cheers from the welcoming crowds and headed for the Guest House.

On the faces of the crowds warmly welcoming the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung could be read the firm determination of the fraternal Chinese people to further consolidate and develop the great Korea-China friendship and always advance together along the one road of struggle and victory in the future, too, just as they fought shoulder to shoulder and won victory in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and for the realisation of the common cause.

Meets with Chairman Chu Teh

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung met with Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, at the People's Congress Hall on the 18th.

Present there were the members of the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Party and government cadres of China Comrades Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Wu Kuei-hsien, Nieh Jung-chen, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Li Su-wen were present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Chairman Chu Teh, embraced him and exchanged greetings with him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a picture taken with Chairman Chu Teh.

Banquet

In honour of the Party and government delegation of the DPRK led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a grand banquet was arranged on the evening of Apr. 18 at the Great Hall of the People by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the banquet hall, accompanied by Comrades Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping, to loud strains of the welcome music, the attendants of the banquet warmly welcomed him with prolonged, thunderous applause.

The national anthems of our country and the PRC were solemnly played at the banquet.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-Premier of the State Council, made a welcome speech at the banquet. (See page 3)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, spoke next. (See page 3)

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the strengthening and development of the blood-cemented militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, to the good health and long life of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and a close friend of the Korean people, and to the good health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and his wife.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with militant amity from beginning to end.

(Continued on page 2)

Militant Unity of Korean and Chinese Peoples Is Powerful Factor to Hasten Destruction of Imperialist Forces of Aggression in Asia

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG at Banquet

PEKING, Apr. 18 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet arranged on the 18th by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The full text of his speech reads:

Esteemed Comrade vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen,
Esteemed Comrade vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying,
Esteemed Comrade vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping,
Esteemed leading Comrades of the Chinese Party and Government,
Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Princess,

Esteemed Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madam,

Dear comrades and friends,

It gives us great pleasure today to revisit the People's Republic of China, our fraternal country, after a long time and sit together with you, our close comrades-in-arms, here in an amicable atmosphere.

Allow me, first of all, to express my deep thanks to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and intimate friend of the Korean people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China for having kindly invited our delegation to visit China and for showing us this boundless hospitality now.

At the same time I would like to convey the warm militant greetings from the entire Korean people to the fraternal Chinese people.

I am also hugely delighted to meet here Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our close comrade-in-arms, Prince Penn Nouth and other Cambodian friends, and I express my profound thanks to you for your warm welcome.

We have been warmly welcomed by the Chinese people everywhere we went through—from the very first moment of our entry into Tantung yesterday from our country until our arrival at Peking.

The tumultuous welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm accorded us today by the citizens of Peking vividly showed the beautiful picture of great friendship between Korea and China and demonstrated the invincibility of this friendship to the whole world.

No sooner had we arrived in Peking than we had a significant meeting with Comrade Mao Tsetung and had a friendly talk with him in an amicable atmosphere.

This is an expression of particular attention to our delegation, with which I am very pleased.

Korea-China friendship is a militant friendship between class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is a noble friendship sealed in blood through the common struggle against imperialism and an immortal friendship that will endure any ordeal and will flower forever.

We are convinced that our visit to China will contribute greatly to developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples onto a higher plane in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era, and to accelerating the revolutionary movements in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our present era is characterized by the ceaseless struggle between the old forces and the new-emerging forces, as a new historic era in which the general crisis of imperialism is being aggravated and the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world have appeared on the international arena as its masters.

As the economic crisis is worsening and the political crisis and social contradictions are growing acute in the capitalist world, the imperialists are more stubbornly persisting in the policy of war, threat and blackmail in an attempt to find a way out. On the other hand, the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world and the international working class is surging high on a worldwide scale.

At the present stage in which the struggle between the revolutionary and the counterrevolutionary forces is becoming increasingly fierce on the international scene, it is of very great importance to intensify the anti-imperialist common struggle of our two peoples.

We shall take this opportunity to have an ample exchange of views with Chinese comrades on problems of the development of the present international relations and take effective measures for our two peoples' future common struggle to cope with the fast-changing situation.

Joining hands closely from long ago, the Korean and Chinese peoples have been hewing out the road to national liberation and class emancipation, to socialist revolution and construction; and through their own experience they have realized that their destinies are inseparably related to each other as teeth to lips.

In the past our two peoples fought in firm unity, and defeated Japanese imperialism and also repulsed the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In the future, too, the two peoples will fight and win together as comrades-in-arms and as brothers.

The present situation in our two countries is very excellent and their might is increasing as never before.

Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China headed by him the fraternal Chinese people have achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and construction with the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and converted a backward old China into a socialist new China in a short span of time.

The imperialists' policy of blockading and isolating China has been bankrupted shamefully, and the People's Republic of China has grown in strength as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in Asia and its international prestige is rising as never before.

In recent years in China the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Movement to Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have consolidated the proletarian dictatorship, strengthened the unity of the entire people, built up the nation's economic might and defence capabilities and further renewed the people's mental and moral qualities.

Indeed, the Chinese people are now entering an era of national prosperity China has never known in its history of thousands of years.

China was historically plagued by poverty and hunger and is inhabited by a huge population. But it has successfully solved the problems of food, clothing and housing for its people, reaping a bumper harvest every year when the world is swept by food crisis; though once far removed from modern technological civilization, it has rapidly developed its economy, culture, science and technology to such a level as to launch artificial earth satellites. All this was possible only in the present era led by the Communist Party of China.

All the epochal changes brought about in China today are the brilliant fruits borne of the long, indomitable revolutionary activities and wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung who founded the Communist Party of China and has invariably led it along the road to victory and who has dedicated his all to the freedom and happiness of the Chinese people, and borne of his revolutionary line which has creatively applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete realities of the Chinese revolution.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal Chinese people on their successes achieved in the revolution and construction, regarding them as a common victory for the world's revolutionary peoples.

The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of China and the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China showed that the unity of the Party, the state, the people and the army in China has reached new heights and been further consolidated under the banner of proletarian dictatorship.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people ever greater victories in their future struggle to build China into a mighty modern socialist state and in their cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying all China.

Since national liberation the Korean people have implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence in the northern half of the Republic under our Party's leadership, and thereby turned, in a short space of time, their once backward country into a strong socialist sovereign and independent state which never vacillates in whatever storm and stress.

At present our people are further speeding up the Chollima march in order to fulfil ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan set forth by the Fifth Party Congress this year which will mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

As the socialist construction has entered a higher stage and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is accelerated through the intensified ideological revolution in our country, the socialist economic construction goes on more successfully and there is a fresh upswing throughout all its spheres.

The successful building of socialism in Korea and China and the militant unity of the two peoples are precisely a powerful factor that will strengthen the world's socialist forces and the anti-imperialist national liberation forces and hasten the destruction of the imperialist forces of aggression in Asia.

Dear comrades and friends,

A great revolutionary transformation has taken place in the East and the look of Asia has radically changed since the Second World War.

The colonial Asia, the underdeveloped East of yesterday has disappeared once and for all and new Asia has been born that advances towards independence, progress and prosperity.

The U.S. imperialists started going downhill after their ignominious military defeat in the Korean War and have sustained repeated setbacks in their aggressive wars in Indo-China, and their hostile policy towards China has gone bankrupt. All this proves that no desperate manoeuvring on the part of the imperialists can block the liberation struggle of the peoples and stop the victorious advance of socialism.

Nowadays the U.S. imperialists are again being dealt fatal blows and are sliding into an inextricable quagmire of ruin in Indo-China.

Yesterday the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces defeated the traitorous Lon Nol clique, the stooges of U.S. imperialism, and finally liberated Phnom Penh.

This is a great victory won by the patriotic Cambodian people in their five-year-long heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and it is another shameful defeat sustained by the U.S. imperialists in Asia.

This glorious victory of the Cambodian people over U.S. imperialism and its stooges is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and a historic event exerting a great influence upon the development of the situation of Southeast Asia as a whole.

Availing myself of this oppertunity, I warmly congratulate the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces on their shining victories in the operation to liberate Phnom Penh and in the cause of liberating the whole country under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Now in South Vietnam, too, the Saigon puppet clique is being dealt strong punitive attacks by the South Vietnamese people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces and it is on the verge of collapse.

In Asia the imperialists have resorted to various methods and tricks one after the other such as direct armed intervention, neo-colonialist rule through their puppets and the "new Asian policy" to make Asians fight among themselves; however, they have been unable to save themselves from doom and reached such a dead end that they can no longer hold out in Asia.

We actively support the struggle of the Indochinese peoples against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of all the Asian peoples.

We strongly support the Arab peoples in their struggle to regain the occupied Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people and manifest firm solidarity with the African and Latin American people in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

Africa which was called Dark Continent yesterday is turning into a new continent over which the light of complete liberation is dawning; in Latin America, too, the colonial system of imperialism is being shaken to its very foundation.

At present the struggle of the third world peoples is developing in depth, into a collective, joint struggle to achieve complete economic emancipation, while consolidating their political independence already achieved, to destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and establish a new international order.

Because of the community of their past situations and the identity of their present struggles the Korean people are standing firm by the third world peoples on the same front and fighting in close coordination with them.

Indeed, the world has never undergone such a rapid change in such depth and width as today.

The third world which emerged out of struggle is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times; it is a great motive power that advances the history of mankind.

The common struggle waged by the third world, which is inhabited by the overwhelming majority of the world's population and has a vast territory and inexhaustible natural resources, is a great struggle that will cut off the lifeline of world imperialism.

Once old and new colonialism is wiped out of Asia, Africa and Latin America, neither imperialist Western Europe nor imperialist North America will be able to exist.

However, this does not mean that imperialism will recede from its position of its own accord.

The further the imperialists are driven into a predicament, the more they resort to double-faced tactics, holding an olive branch in one hand and wielding a bayonet in the other, and the more viciously they manoeuvre for aggression and war under the signboard of "peace." This is a rule.

Now the imperialists are openly working to find a way out of their deepening economic crisis in a new adventurous war of aggression.

However, war will never bring them any way out.

As historical facts show, in former days aggressive wars ended in the defeat of imperialists. Now if they provoke war again, it will accelerate the final ruin of imperialism.

We shall always keep a sharp vigilance against the imperialist threat of war and get ourselves firmly prepared to meet the forthcoming great revolutionary event victoriously, whether there will be war or revolution.

We consider that in order to defeat imperialism, maintain and consolidate peace and hasten our revolutionary victory, we must thoroughly frustrate the counterrevolutionary double-faced tactics of the imperialists by countering the enemy's spear with our spear and meeting his deceptive "peace" tactics with revolutionary principle.

The world's anti-imperialist revolutionary forces will definitively defeat imperialism and win final revolutionary victory, if they are strongly united, and administer successive blows at imperialism and bring pressure to bear upon it everywhere.

Our people's present struggle to reunify their divided country is a major link in the whole chain of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle which is being carried out on a worldwide scale.

Now that the colonial system of imperialism is in the process of total disintegration the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in south Korea will never remain intact, either.

Encouraged by the successful socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, the people of all strata in south Korea are waging an increasingly dynamic struggle against fascism and for democracy, and the colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges is sinking into a serious crisis.

In an endeavour to save themselves from crisis, U.S. imperialism and south Korea's ruling clique are intensifying their fascist repression of the south Korean people and further stepping up their preparations of war against the northern half of the Republic.

However, history is not moving as the imperialists and their lackeys expect but advancing steadily as the people, makers of history, wish and act.

If the south Korean rulers continue to suppress at the point of the bayonet the people's discontent and wrath that is underlying south Korean society, it will result in a greater revolutionary explosion.

If revolution takes place in south Korea, we, as one and the same nation, will not just look at it with folded arms but will strongly support the south Korean people.

If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors.

In this war we will only lose the Military Demarcation Line and will gain the country's reunification.

The problem of whether there is peace or war in Korea now, depends, in the last analysis, on the attitude of the United States which actually holds all powers in south Korea and lords it over there.

If the United States really desires peace in Korea and does not want to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea, it should stop instigating the traitorous forces rejected by the people in south Korea and it should not interfere in what the people are doing so that they may realize the democratization of society and establish a democratic regime as they demand.

U.S. imperialism must desist from its aggressive ambition to rig up "two Koreas" and take hold of south Korea as its permanent colony and military base, and must get out of south Korea.

If U.S. troops pull out of south Korea and a democratic figure with national conscience comes into power in south Korea as its people demand, we will firmly guarantee a durable peace in Korea and successfully solve the question of Korea's reunification among us Koreans themselves by peaceful means.

The Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people always give firm support and encouragement to our people in the just struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people for having sent their volunteers to help our people with blood during the Korean War, for having given us a lot of aid in our postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and in our work of socialist construction and for carrying on positive activities in support of our people's struggle for national reunification on the international arena.

Dear comrades and friends,

The future of the world belongs to the peoples who advance, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

In order to promote the common cause of anti-imperialism and achieve the final triumph of the cause of socialism, the Korean people will march forward forever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people and will fight on firmly hand in hand with the peoples of the socialist countries, the third world peoples and all the progressive people of the world.

Now, at this place overflowing with fraternal friendship, may I propose a toast:

To the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Chinese people,

To the prosperity and progress of the People's Republic of China,

To the solidarity of the peoples of socialist countries, the third world peoples and the progressive people the world over,

To the good health and long life of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and close friend of the Korean people,

To the health of Comrade Chairman Chu Teh,

To the health of Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

To the health of vice-Chairman Comrade Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping,

To the health of leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government,

To the good health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Princess,

To the health of Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madam,

To the health of diplomatic envoys from different countries and Madams,

And to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

(Continued from page 1)

Talks

Talks between the Party and government delegation of the DPRK led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China were held at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on the morning of April 19.

Present at the talks was the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Also present there were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country—Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK; Comrade Chon Mun Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Colonel General of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the DPRK; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of External Economic Affairs of the DPRK; Comrade O Guk Ryol, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army; and Comrade Hyon Jun Guk, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of China.

Present on the Chinese side were Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC; Comrade Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade Keng Piao, Member, and Head of the International Liaison Department, of the Central Committee of the CPC; Comrade Chiao Kuan-hua, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRC; Comrade Li Chian, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Minister of Foreign Trade of the PRC; Comrade Fang Yi, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the PRC; Comrade Yang Cheng-wu, deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Views were exchanged at the talks on the question of strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and China on to a new, higher plane, international questions of common concern and a number of other questions.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Calls on Premier Chou En-lai

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, went to the hospital on the afternoon of April 19 to pay a visit to Comrade Chou En-lai, vice-Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on his sick bed.

On hand were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Chon Mun Sop, Ho Dam, Kye Ung Tae, Chong Song Nam, O Guk Ryol and Hyon Jun Guk.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the CPC, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC, was also present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Comrade Chou En-lai and warmly hugged him.

The great leader hoped that Comrade Chou En-lai would regain his health as soon as possible and had a conversation with him in a cordial atmosphere.

Calls on Mother of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a visit on April 19 to Her Majesty Queen Sisowath Kossamak Nearirat, mother of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on her sick bed.

Present on the occasion were vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and DPRK ambassador to the PRC Hyon Jun Guk.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was met by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madam; and family members.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke warm comforting words, expressing the hope that Her Majesty Queen Sisowath Kossamak Nearirat would regain her health as early as possible.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that visit of most respected and beloved His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung to Her Majesty Queen Sisowath Kossamak Nearirat on her sick bed marked a historic day for Cambodia and was the highest honour for him and his mother, and expressed heartfelt thanks for this.

Art Performance

In welcome of the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a song and dance performance of Chinese artists was arranged at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on the evening of April 19 by the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China.

Invited to see the performance was Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

The members of the Party and government delegation of our country led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and suites were also invited.

Staffers of the embassy of our country in Peking and Korean specialists and students studying in China also saw the performance.

Put on stage were colorful numbers of high ideological and artistic value including woman's solo "Our Beloved Motherland," man's solo "Taiwan Compatriots, Our Kith and Kin" and dances "Militiawomen on the Grassland" and "Victory Drum Dance."

All the numbers showed well the worthwhile struggle of the fraternal Chinese people to build a rich and strong socialist motherland, liberate Taiwan Province, an inseparable part of Chinese territory, and defend the gains of socialism under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, and their noble spiritual and moral traits.

The Chinese artists sang excellently in Korean the Korean songs "Fork on the Road to Mangyongdae" and "We Sow Flower Seeds of Revolution" from the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" based on the immortal classic "The Flower Girl" and performed the dance "A Bumper Harvest of Apples" exhibiting high artistic skill to win the enthusiastic acclaim of the audience. The hall was pervaded with the warm feelings of Korea-China friendship.

The performance strikingly demonstrated the proud successes the Chinese artists have made, upholding the revolutionary literary and art line of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people.

After the performance, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrades Wang Hung-wen and Chiang Ching and other leading members of the Chinese Party and Government, mounted the stage to the loud strains of the welcome music and thunderous applause rocking the hall and conveyed a basket of flowers to the artists warmly congratulating their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

The great leader left a precious gift for the Chinese artists.

Chinese People Will Forever Stand Together with Korean People and Together With You Fight to End for Our Common Revolutionary Cause

Speech of Vice-Chairman TENG HSIAO-PING at Banquet

PEKING, Apr. 18 The Press Corps Accompanying the Delegation (KCNA)—Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping made the following speech at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

☆ ☆

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

Respected Comrades of the Korean Party and government delegation,

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung has come to our country at the head of the Korean Party and government delegation on an official friendship visit. This is a major event of historic significance in the relations between the Chinese and Korean Parties and our two countries.

The people of our country are much rejoiced and inspired by this event. Just now the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung, and they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

On behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I here extend our warmest welcome and highest esteem to President Kim Il Sung, the Chinese people's close comrade-in-arms, and the Korean Party and government delegation led by him.

President Kim Il Sung is the founder of the great Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the long-tested, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

For decades, President Kim Il Sung has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, adhered to the Marxist-Leninist line and led the Korean people in winning one great victory after another.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people fought bravely and were the first to defeat U.S. imperialist armed aggression since the conclusion of the Second World War. They thus safeguarded the fruits of victory of the people's revolution and set a brilliant example for the revolutionary people of the world in the anti-imperialist cause.

Following President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line, the heroic Korean people have persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhered to the socialist road and, through self-reliance and hard work, achieved splendid successes in socialist construction at Chollima speed. At present, in enthusiastic response to the militant call of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, they are vigorously carrying forward the three great revolutionary movements—ideological, technical and cultural, bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction with high political zeal and boundless revolutionary drive and striving to attain ahead of schedule the magnificent goals set in the Six-Year National Economic Plan. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government and people have adhered to proletarian internationalism, resolutely opposed imperialism and modern revisionism and actively supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples, thus making an important contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. Constantly strengthening ties of friendship and unity with all peoples, and especially the people of third world countries, you are enjoying an ever higher international prestige and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the great successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung. We extend to you our warmest congratulations and sincerely wish you new and greater victories in the days to come!

Comrades and friends,

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people have waged an unremitting struggle to realize their noble aspiration of reunifying the fatherland. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly put forward correct propositions and reasonable proposals for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. In particular, the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and five-point programme for preventing national division and reunifying the fatherland, which were put forward by President Kim Il Sung, fully accord with Korea's national interests and enjoy the resolute backing of the entire Korean people and extensive international support. But the Pak Jung Hi clique, supported and instigated by U.S. imperialism, has obdurately opposed the reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, trampled on the joint statement of north and south Korea and tried to sabotage the north-south talks. It has intensified its fascist suppression of the south Korean people and made continual military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, thus aggravating the tension on the Korean Peninsula. The United States has so far refused to withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea and clung to a policy of "two Koreas" in a vain attempt to fix and perpetuate the division of Korea.

Facts have shown that to remove foreign interference is crucial to an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by the Korean people.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of their fatherland, resolutely supported the principles and programme advanced by President Kim Il Sung to attain this end and resolutely supported the Korean people's demand that the United States withdraw all its armed forces from south Korea so that the Korean people may resolve their own problems.

We are firmly convinced that, under the wise leadership of the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung, the kith and kin compatriots in north and south Korea will be reunited, and the beautiful land of Korea which stretches over 3,000 *ri* will be reunified!

Comrades and friends,

The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. All the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. The factors for both revolution and war are increasing. The scramble between the superpowers for world hegemony is becoming more and more fierce. They not only contend for continents but also contend for oceans. The farther they stretch their hands, and the more areas where they exercise hegemony, the heavier will be their burdens and the more strongly will they be resisted by the people of all countries. Beset by troubles at home and abroad, and with their strength failing to match their ambitions, they are in a dire predicament, the revolutionary struggles of all peoples are advancing victoriously amidst turmoil.

It is now evident to everyone that the international situation has undergone a tremendous change in favour of the people of all countries. The third world, as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, is in upheaval. The best proof is the developing situation in Indochina. The Cambodian people, rallying around the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, have persisted in a people's revolutionary war with dauntless heroism and, after five years of courageous fighting, finally, on April 17, liberated Phnom Penh, toppled the puppet Phnom Penh regime fostered by U.S. imperialism and won the decisive victory in their war of national liberation. We Chinese people enthusiastically hail this great victory of the heroic Cambodian people and extend to them our warmest congratulations.

Meanwhile, under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the patriotic armymen and civilians in South Vietnam are severely punishing the Nguyen Van Thieu clique for its crimes of violating the Paris agreement, opposing national concord, constantly grabbing land from the liberated areas and suppressing and massacring the people in the south. They have liberated a large area including such important cities as Da Nang and Hue. Under their blows, Nguyen Van Thieu's reactionary rule is on the verge of collapse. Though the U.S. Government is still frantically trying to give its Saigon puppets blood transfusions and boost their morale, it can by no means halt the triumphant advance of the South Vietnamese people.

We warmly congratulate the heroic South Vietnamese people on their great victories and firmly support their just struggle to uphold the Paris agreement and defend their national rights. The new victories won by the Indochinese peoples in their struggle are a source of great encouragement to the people of all countries and will have a far-reaching influence on the world situation as a whole. They bear out once again Chairman Mao's statement on May 20, 1970 that "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

In the Middle East, the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples against Israeli Zionism has seriously frustrated the superpowers' plans of aggression.

The reason why the Middle East question long remains unsettled is that Israel obstinately persists in expansion and aggression and that the superpowers are contending with each other in that region. Any and all solutions advocated by either superpower are aimed at extending its own force of aggression.

We believe that the Arab and Palestinian peoples, relying on their own close unity and carrying on an unremitting struggle, will certainly recover their lost territories and regain their national rights.

The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Arab Palestinian peoples in their just struggle until complete victory is won.

In Southern Africa, there has been a new upsurge in the national liberation movements. The people of Mozambique and Angola have shattered colonial rule there. The people in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania have scored significant victories in their just struggle. This excellent situation in Southern Africa has been brought about by the protracted armed struggle of the people there. Their armed struggle has gained the support and acclamation of African states and the revolutionary people of the world. What calls for alertness is that the white racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are now resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics to maintain their reactionary rule. While continuing their armed suppression, they are using political deception in a vain attempt to split the national liberation movements in these countries, break the militant unity of the African states and undermine the armed struggle of the people in Southern Africa. The superpowers, too, are stirring up trouble and sowing discord behind the scenes. We are convinced that the African countries, who have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism, and the increasingly awakening African people will surely use revolutionary dual tactics against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics, strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, particularly armed struggle, and thus frustrate all enemy schemes and win independence and liberation for all countries throughout Africa.

Lenin pointed out: "The content of imperialist politics is 'world domination' and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war."

So long as imperialism exists in the world, this social system engenders war. This is something independent of man's will. What prevails is not a so-called irreversible process of detente, but the increasing danger of a new world war. While talking about "detente" and "peace," both superpowers are in fact energetically preparing for war. We must not lose our vigilance. Neither nuclear war nor conventional war can save imperialism and hegemonism from their doom, but will only stimulate a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

Comrades and friends,

There is an especially profound revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Korean Parties, between our two countries and our two peoples. Our two countries, linked by common mountains and rivers, are fraternal neighbours as close as the lips to the teeth. Our two Parties and peoples are long-tested close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. Our militant friendship and revolutionary unity is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has been forged and fostered by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung personally. It has grown in our long struggle against common enemies. And it is indestructible.

We have received great support and assistance from you in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in international struggles.

On behalf of Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express our deepest gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il Sung and to the Korean Government and people.

In the present situation, the further reinforcement of the militant friendship and great unity of our two Parties, countries and peoples is of utmost importance to the promotion of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in both our countries, to the strengthening of the third world peoples' cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism and to the proletarian cause of communism.

We believe that the current visit to China by President Kim Il Sung at the head of the Korean Party and government delegation will surely advance the relations between our two Parties and countries to a new stage.

The Chinese people will forever stand together with the Korean people and together with you fight to the end for our common revolutionary cause.

Now, I propose a toast

To the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the militant friendship and great unity of the Chinese and Korean Parties, and of our two countries and peoples,

To the health and long life of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people's great leader and the Chinese people's close comrade-in-arms,

To the health of all the comrades of the Korean Party and government delegation,

To the health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk,

To the health of Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth,

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

To the health of all comrades and friends!

DPRK's Public Bodies List Bestial Tortures, Murders by Pak Clique

(Continued from the previous issue)

This concludes the indictment made public by six mass organizations—the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Central Committee of the Korean Jounalists Union, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People—of the DPRK exposing the murders and tortures by Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

☆ ☆

Several Straight Sleepless Days, Electrocution

Finding themselves incapable to put down the desire of the patriotic students and people for the democratisation of society and the peaceful reunification of the country even with the proclamation of "emergency measures Nos. 1 and 2" on top of the "state of emergency" and "extraordinary martial law" declared earlier, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique manufactured "emergency measures No. 4" on Apr. 3, 1974.

They faked up the so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and arrested and imprisoned en masse numerous patriotic youths, students and democratic figures on the pretext of putting it down, referred them to the murderous military tribunal and committed the atrocious act of inflicting penalties including death upon them.

Last year, on groundless charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested more than 4,000 patriotic youths, students and democratic figures, put them to barbarous tortures, sentenced them to harsh penalties and brutally murdered them.

On Apr. 3, the day when "emergency measures No. 4" was proclaimed, murderers of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" dragged a 25-year-old student of Ihwa Women's University, who had participated in a demonstration, into their torture room, stripped her naked, tortured her till she fell unconscious, raped her by turns and murdered her in cold blood. (British magazine "Far Eastern Economic Review," April 1974).

Ra Byong Sik, student of Seoul University, who was released after being arrested by hangmen on Apr. 6, 1974, and commuted from death to life imprisonment, speaking about what he had experienced in prison, said:

"On Apr. 7 the day after I was taken to the sixth bureau of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, I was taken to room 208 and made to remain on my hands and knees for two hours.

"The next morning I was interrogated again.

"They told me they were not satisfied because it did not conform with confessions of other students who they alleged had referred to plans for a revolution by violence. I told my interrogators that I had never heard of the plan.

"This made them angry and the torture began. At first they placed ballpoint pens between my fingers and crushed my hands. The pain was terrible but I continued to deny charges that students were planning an armed revolution.

"They would hang me upside down, tie a towel around my mouth and then run water into my nostrils. The beating would continue all the time. I was half unconscious when they attached electric wires to my toes. The shocks jolted my body and all I can remember are my own screams.

"But please remember I got off lightly. Other prisoners suffered worse pain." (British paper "The Times," Feb. 18, 1975).

Kim Jong Gil, student of Chonnam University, who was arrested together with Ra Byong Sik, on alleged charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," was also put to electric torture and fell into trance.

Kim Jong Gil was released from the Anyang Reformatory on Feb. 15, 1975. Speaking of the torture inflicted upon him, he said:

"When I was taken first to the Kwangju security corps and put to water torture, electric torture and various other torture. ...I was driven to despair and I thought I was done for.

"I thought how I can live with a hope in this land where people are harshly treated like an animal. ...When I was tortured, forced to make a false confession and falsely charged without any justification, I thought I was done for and let everything have its way.

"When I was brought before the court, I thought it was not a trial but a formal procedure to inflict penalty as they wish. And I thought I was not being tried but was watching a trial on someone else in the court. So I did not make an appeal or ask for lawyer. Didn't it mean that I recognized the trial itself if I wanted to have a counsel?" (South Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo," Feb. 17, 1975; a "branch" of south Korean newspaper "Pusen Ilbo," Feb. 18, 1975).

The "survey report of the Amnesty International on south Korea" (July 1974) pointed out as follows, referring to the bestial tortures and murder of students and people arrested and detained on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy":

"Six lawyers who recently defended 32 students at the military tribunal told us that the students were tortured by various means by the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The lawyers said there are various forms of tortures—pouring of cold water into the nose, utter fatiguing, threatening by means of raising cries and groans in the next room, savage beating. Kim Ji Ha, a popular poet of south Korea, showed us evidences of torture."

A document entitled "Information from Families of the Accused Who Watched the Trial" worked out by families of the detainees who watched the military trial and published by the "Liaison Council of Japan-South Korea Solidarity" formed by Japanese personages said:

Most of the students were forced to make false confessions, subjected to various tortures—water torture, electric torture, no-sleep torture, etc. Moreover, a procurator went after them even to the prison and beat them at random merely because they denied the accusation at the court.

"Such torture was used to break the political faith of the students, force them to make false confessions and draw up statements as pointed out in the prepared 'indictment.'

"Then the detainees said as follows at the court:

"Li Gang Chol—in the basement of the intelligence agency I was put to electric torture for 20 days. Unable to endure the torture, I admitted the accusation.

"Ryo Jong Nam—I was not allowed to sleep in the intelligence agency. I could not endure the pain and wrote as I was told.

"Chong Mun Hwa—I was put to water torture and no-sleep torture in the Central Intelligence Agency. But I had never attempted to 'establish a worker-peasant government,' I denied to the last.

"Li Gun Song—before I was taken to the Central Intelligence Agency, I was already beaten too hard to move. Thereafter, I could not make a statement in a normal atmosphere" (Japanese magazine "Sekai," September 1974).

In Apr. 1974 the Pak Jung Hi clique took a girl student of Seoul to the headquarters of the puppet national police, stripped her of her clothes and raped and tortured her to death simply because during the questioning she answered she did not know the whereabouts of a collegian, her lover, whom they had been "searching for."

This fact was brought to light in the "Easter" letter written by Catholic cardinal Kim Su Han in 1974.

The Pak Jung Hi clique employ rape as a method of torture. Drunken executioners in torture rooms commit hideous barbarities baffling human imagination. They rape women, bringing upon them extreme mental humiliation, and lay electric wires on women's breasts to give an electric shock to them. They go the length of thrusting a club into a women's vagina and anus, causing defiration.

"News from South Korea" published in Japan recently exposed the Pak Jung Hi clique's torture of students as follows:

"There are 'ultra-modern' torture rooms in the 'security command' in Sobinggo of Seoul. There students are clothed in military uniform and kept waiting in an empty room. Then an investigator in a blood-stained military uniform appears.

"Sometimes spiritual torture is inflicted upon students by screening a film showing the scenes of torture to make them tremble with fear.

"There are surgeons in the torture rooms. They operate on the tortured men to erase the marks of torture.

"No trace of torture is recognizable at the first glance after an operation. But the victims die in one or two years after their release.

"In the 'Central Intelligence Agency' scores of students are ordered to sit on their knees on chairs, facing the wall. Bayonets are pointed at them so that they may not look behind. Dozing is forbidden. They are not allowed to sleep even at night. After all, they will fall. There is no one in the torture room but clubs fall automatically from all sides upon those who enter it."

Exposing part of the tortures committed by the "Central Intelligence Agency," a Socialist Dietman of Japan said:

People are locked up in a small concrete cell where scores of toothless vipers swarm and electric lights are turned on and off to benumb their mental spirit. This is the "method of questioning with vipers." They even practise the intolerable torture of putting a moving viper into the vagina or the anus of a woman" (Japanese magazine "Shukan Post," May 1974).

A student of Seoul University released from prison recently recounted the tortures he and his inmates had suffered as follows:

"When one denies their charges on the electric chair, they again put him to an electric torture. When this proves futile, they keep him awake several nights running till he admits the charges laid upon him, pouring water into his mouth and beating him. When he falls unconscious, they give him an injection and resume the electric torture. The document with the fingerprints put by him after falling unconscious serves directly as the public prosecutor's indictment. How could an indictment be prepared in so short a time? It had been forged beforehand."

The families of the detainees who have fallen victims to the brutal tortures and penalties by the fascist hangmen scathingly indict the truth of the tortures and criminal military court trials to which their husbands and sons and daughters have been put.

Li Yong Gyo, wife of Ha Jae Wan involved in "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party," brought into the open the following fact:

"My husband was locked up in an underground cell for three days and not allowed to sleep. The excessive torture caused the anus to fall out with ensuing abdominal hernia, and he complained difficulty in hearing.

"They jotted down what someone mumbled, breaking down with tortures, and called in a few innocent people and sentenced them to 15 years and 20 years in prison. He said he could not get a wink of sleep, tormented by mental agony.

"He said he was forced to put his fingerprints on the statement, at other's will, without reading even its content."

Rim In Yong, wife of Chon Chang Il sentenced to penal servitude for life in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," cried:

"As everyone knows, the trial was, in fact, little short of a closed-door trial, which was held unilaterally without investigation into evidences or the summon of a witness. In the court where only one family member of each defendant was allowed to enter, the wives were chagrined at the thought that their husbands were not guilty, but were wrongfully made the scapegoat for politics.

"When I heard my husband crying in the court 'I'm not guilty!' 'I was put to an electric torture even after transferred to the prosecution!' ...When the trial was carried on in a hurry, though no evidences were produced and all the accusations were denied and when the imprisonment for life, a penalty hardly understandable, was passed. ...Just imagine, how I felt as his wife! So aggrieved and mortified I felt that I wrote an appeal and went around to distribute it, tears trickling down my cheeks. Accused of this, I was walked to a certain organ. My experience there made me understand, with a painful wrench, that my husband had been forced to put his fingerprints on the forced statement and confirmed my belief that he was guiltless." (South Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo," Feb. 2, 1975).

On Jul. 6, 1974, the south Korean puppet clique arrested Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun at the staircase of the plane upon his arrival at the Kimpo Airport from a trip abroad, for the mere reason that he had made remarks touching them on the raw and savagely persecuted him during his confinement for nearly one year.

The Pak Jung Hi clique released poet Kim Ji Ha in the so-called "partial release of the detained" in mid-February, 1975. But they constantly shadowed and watched him and walked him again to the "C.I.A." on the morning of Mar. 13, or one month after his release, on charges of exposing the background of the faked-up "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy." They have since brutally tortured him, keeping him awake with all-night tortures. (South Korean "Radio Christian" Mar. 13, 1975).

Some time ago, the south Korean fascists assaulted a journalist of "Kyonghyang Sinmun" who was out covering news and barbarously murdered him and threw his body hardly recognizable in a brook on the outskirts of Seoul.

The south Korean puppet clique also commit atrocious tortures against the families of those unjustly imprisoned.

On Jul. 13, 1974, mother of poet Kim Ji Ha and mother of student Li Gwang Il, who had been sentenced to death at the military court, were walked to the "C.I.A." and put to severe tortures, in which they were savagely beaten to unconsciousness. (Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun," Aug. 24, 1974)

Mothers of detained sons lodged a complaint against the tortures they had undergone as follows:

"We mothers were walked to the intelligence agency and a police station and questioned for many hours and beaten till we fell unconscious just because we uttered outside what our children had said in the military court.

(Continued on page 4)

Pak Jung Hi Is Fascist Hangman

DFRF, CPRF Flay Brutal Murder

PYONGYANG, Apr. 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public a statement on the 11th denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' thrice-cursed atrocity of murdering eight members of the People's Revolutionary Party who had fought for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement noted that on Apr. 9 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed the thrice-cursed atrocity of murdering eight patriotic figures who had fought for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The statement stressed:

This brutal murder of south Korean patriots is a never-to-be-condoned criminal act that could be committed only by a gang of such butchers of fellow countrymen without parallel in the world and dirtiest traitors to the nation as the Pak Jung Hi clique.

This is one more grave act trampling underfoot the south Korean people's democratic aspiration, an open challenge to the entire Korean people demanding the country's independent and peaceful reunification and a most vicious provocation against the progressive people of the whole world who value justice and human dignity.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland brand this criminal murderous atrocity of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits as the most despicable treachery of those who are pursuing the policies of national split and war in league with foreign forces and as the most cruel act of strangulating democracy, which goes against the unanimous desire of the people and is designed to maintain their murderous "revitalized" dictatorial system, and sternly denounce this with surging national indignation.

The members of the People's Revolutionary Party who were murdered recently by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique were patriots who had waged an undaunted struggle against the imperialist aggressor forces and their lackeys and for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country, under the slogan of anti-outside forces, anti-comprador capitalists and anti-dictatorship in south Korea, the statement noted, and went on:

Through their indomitable patriotic activities the members of the People's Revolutionary Party made a great contribution to the sacred struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and liberation and the country's reunification and independence.

The struggle of the members of the People's Revolutionary Party who dedicated their youth and lives to the courageous struggle, undaunted by the grim atmosphere of murder under the military fascist dictatorship is a righteous patriotic struggle which will be recorded in the history of our people's liberation struggle; it will be kept alive in the hearts of the south Korean people and shine for ever.

Saying that the righteous, patriotic struggle waged by the members of the People's Revolutionary Party can never be a "crime" or a target of punishment, the statement declared:

Those who must be severely judged and punished by the people are the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who have been engaged in the brutal murderous atrocities against patriots and guiltless people.

From the beginning, traitor Pak Jung Hi is a fascist hangman and butcher of fellow countrymen without parallel in the world, who seized "power" by brandishing a bayonet and has maintained it and prolonged his dirty life by force of arms.

The statement stressed:

We extend, with the warm compatriotic sentiments and overflowing feelings of kinship, militant support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their massive struggle against fascism and for democracy which is directly linked with the vital interests of the whole nation.

Today when freedom and democracy are totally trampled underfoot and murderous atrocities against the patriots and people are rampant, the south Korean people have no other way but to struggle. Only the road of struggle is the road of glory for realizing genuine democracy and the country's independent and peaceful reunification and for saving themselves and the nation.

The south Korean workers, peasants, student youth intellectuals and patriotic people of all other strata must overthrow the fascist dictatorial system and pass a severe judgement of history upon the cruel murderers, with their united strength, holding higher the torch of struggle against fascism and for democracy they have already raised high.

The officers and men of the south Korean "ROK" army must not take the road of crime to which the Pak Jung Hi clique of murderers drive them out but level the gun not for the suppression of the people, but squarely at the breasts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the enemy of the people.

The enemy is on the rampage and the road of struggle is rigorous. But democracy will surely defeat fascism and patriotism will judge treachery without fail.

U.S. Asian Strategy Reshaped: Switch to Direct Intervention From War by Proxy

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in an article Apr. 8 analyses the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres in reshaping their aggressive Asian strategy. This project of the beasts, it says, is motivated by the ignominious frustration of their crafty aggressive strategy labelled "Guam doctrine" and "Nixon doctrine" and they regard south Korea as their major target in their projected rehash of the aggressive Asian strategy.

What is characteristic of this project is that they intend to come further to the fore in the execution of their policy of Asian aggression and resort still further to direct and allout military actions against the Asian people, the article exposes, and goes on:

This is clearly borne out by the facts that the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their aggressive armed forces in south Korea and expanding military bases there and reorganising their forces in such a manner that the operational command system is made highly maneuverable, and blaring that they would plunge themselves into a war "from the very start" in case of a war and, actually, hurled their forces directly on to the scene of incident as in an attack on our fishing boats on the West Sea some time ago.

Another proof of this is their proclamation of a high-handed scheme of direct armed intervention in the Middle East and vicious military moves for carrying it into practice, and extensive construction of new military bases for aggression in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific.

The above facts suggest that the Ford-Schlesinger clique are so reshaping their Asian strategy as to put their aggression armed forces in the foreground to directly undertake the war manoeuvres, not forgoing the line of war by proxy for making Asians fight Asians in Asia, and that the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression, intervention and war will be stepped up in the Asian region.

The article headlined "U.S. Imperialists' Reshaping of Asian Strategy and South Korea" says:

Why then are the U.S. imperialists reshaping their Asian strategy?

This is explained, above all, by the bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialists' ill-advised strategy of war by proxy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"What is characteristic of the recent development of the Asian situation is that the struggle of peoples against imperialist aggression and intervention and for national independence and the independent development of the countries is being intensified as never before, while the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and intervention in this region are going into total bankruptcy.

* * *

The U.S. imperialists are running up against the powerful resistance of peoples everywhere in Asia and are being chased out."

The U.S. imperialists' strategy of war by proxy, "the Nixon doctrine," is being driven to shameful bankruptcy by the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the Asian people and their revolutionary struggle.

To turn south Korea into "a specimen of the Nixon doctrine," the U.S. imperialists armed the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and egged them on to war preparations and provocative manoeuvrés. But the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy and their anti-"government" and anti-outside force struggle developed vigorously, driving the colonial puppet rule of the U.S. imperialists into an untold crisis.

The U.S. imperialists' plans for the "Vietnamisation" and "Khmerisation" of the wars in Indochina have proved insolvent and the Pnom Penh traitor clique and the Saigon puppet clique have been pushed into a blind alley of final destruction.

In the Middle East, the Israeli aggressors, the lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, have been landed in utter isolation and the anti-Israel and anti-U.S. struggle of the Arab people is gaining momentum.

Daily growing is the struggle of the Asian people against the Japanese militarist reinvasion schemes.

The article goes on:

Asia is a theatre of a fierce anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle and the day is drawing near when the imperialists will be driven out of this area to the last man.

The U.S. imperialists are afraid of this and are working out a policy to rush headlong towards a direct and total war against the Asian revolutionary forces.

The Asian strategic policy of the Ford-Schlesinger clique is a product of the nasty and desperate moves of the U.S. imperialists to seek a way out of the serious crisis of their policy of Asian aggression and stave off their final defeat in Asia.

The article continues:

The U.S. imperialists attach so much importance to south Korea in their Asian strategy because south Korea is the most important stronghold, political and military, in executing their Asian policy.

It is the basic policy in the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists to keep their aggressor forces in south Korea and further beef up their strength.

The foundation of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is crumbling beyond retrieve in south Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggressors are being chased out of different parts of Asia. Under this situation they make desperate efforts to keep a hold on south Korea as a stronghold at any price.

Another reason why the U.S. imperialists attach so much importance to south Korea in their Asian strategy is that Korea is the region where revolution and counter-revolution and socialism and imperialism stand in sharp confrontation and the socialist and revolutionary forces are daily growing in this confrontation and the balance of forces is being rapidly tipped to the disadvantage of the U.S. imperialists.

The article stresses:

It is the law governing the development of history that imperialism is destined to go to ruin and the liberation struggle of the people is bound to triumph.

The U.S. imperialists must take their talons of aggression off Asia and quit this region taking along their aggressor forces and lethal weapons.

(KCNA)

Revolutionary Party for Reunification Calls For Smashing New "Emergency Measure"

A spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification issued a statement on Apr. 9 concerning the proclamation of "emergency measure No. 7," a military repressive order without precedent, by the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers under which they launched an armed repression against the students who had risen up in a struggle against fascism and for democracy, and sharply denounced the monstrous barbarities of the gangsters, according to Radio, "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" (an underground south Korean radio) monitored in Tokyo.

The statement said:

This is a most brutal military fascist rampage intended to ruthlessly strangulate the rapidly mounting fighting spirit of the patriotic students and democratic figures of various circles against "revitalisation" and the "government," and an open white terror that can be committed only by the Pak Jung Hi military gang.

All the students of this land should express full solidarity for the struggle of the students of Koryo University and strike a retaliatory blow at the military gang, hold ever higher the banner of anti-dictatorship, anti-comprador and anti-outside force they have lifted in the square of resistance, not lowering it for a moment, and further close their fighting ranks and rise more courageously in the sacred struggle for overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi thugs to fulfil their lofty mission which they assumed with a solemn pledge to the nation.

The worker-peasant masses and popular masses of other strata and men of the press, religion and political circles, must all unite as one man and valiantly join the resistance struggle of the students and democratic figures against fascism and for democracy, the "ROK army" officers and men must determinedly disobey the orders of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi group and level the gun at the aggressors and the fascist dictators and, siding with patriotism and democracy as dictated by the nation, press towards the citadel of dictatorship, together with the beloved brothers and sisters, as in the days of the April 19 uprising.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification will fight on more persistently, smashing the Pak Jung Hi group's frantic moves of fascist repression with heightened spirits of resistance against fascism and for democracy, and it firmly believes that all the people who love democracy and aspire after national independence, irrespective of the difference of political affiliation, political view, education and property, will closely unite under the banner of the save-the-nation struggle against fascism and outside force and wage more daringly the sacred struggle for decisively curbing and shattering the reactionary offensive of the fascist dictators with a collective counter-offensive and burying the power of "revitalised" fascist dictatorship.

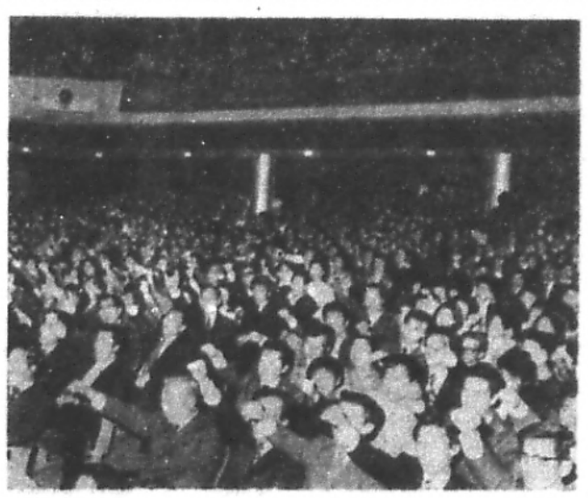

Photo shows the indignant Korean residents in Tokyo condemning the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for murdering the eight south Korean patriots, alleged members of the "People's Revolutionary Party."

They assembled in a meeting held on Apr. 12 in the city, while in the morning at all the major railway stations throughout Japan the Korean residents passed out numerous leaflets, exposing the atrocity.

DPRK Public Organizations' Indictment

(Continued from page 3)

"After we were moved to a hospital for treatment, four or five C.I.A. men came to us every day and continued the interrogation, not allowing us a wink of sleep.

"The nurses wept with us, witnessing the ruthless questioning offensive by 10 odd police." (Japanese journal "Sekai," Dec. 1974).

Kidnapped, Subjected to Torture Overseas Compatriots

The tentacles of savage torture politics of the Pak Jung Hi clique are also stretched to compatriots overseas.

Yun I Sang, a composer whisked off to Seoul from West Berlin by "C.I.A." agents in 1967, appeared before newsmen in Tokyo, Japan, last fall and told them about the tortures he had undergone after being detained on suspicion of involvement in the fictitious "case of the operational group for communising south Korea." He said:

"I don't feel like talking about those tortures. Anyhow, I was put to every kind of torture till I became blind... I was tortured so savagely that my eyeballs moved to the right and left, independent of each other....I've almost lost even my thinking power. They force the victim to admit the forged 'confession' by such tortures, and that's all." (Japanese journal "Shukan Asahi," Sept. 1974).

Later, Yun I Sang discarded the puppet nationality, declaring he felt ashamed of living under same skies with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On Oct. 15, 1971, the Pak Jung Hi clique took to the "C.I.A." Li Gang, a Korean cameraman in Japan, on charges that he had "wrongly covered" the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan. They stripped him of the clothes and savagely tortured him.

Exposing this, Li Gang said:

"They made me sit straight on my knees, put a metre-long iron rod between the thighs and calves and then two men stepped on its two ends and pressed it down. One of the villains hysterically shouted at me and beat me.... Clubs rained on me from behind. The fiendish expression of a fellow falling upon me was reflected in the mirror. I saw in the looking glass with my own eyes their movements belabouring me, myself, the target of beatings, and even my facial expression." (Japanese journal "Shukan Yomiuri," Jul. 1974).

In Aug. 1972, the Pak Jung Hi clique took to the "C.I.A." by car a boy Ryang Jong Il, son of Ryang Pan Sam, audit of "the Council for National Unification" in Japan, when he went to Seoul, for the reason that his father had refused to support them. They threw the boy into an underground cell and beat him with a baseball bat till he fell unconscious.

Under such pressure Ryang Pan Sam was compelled to leave "the Council for National Unification."

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrest and torture innocent compatriots in Japan and even commit the mean barbarity of demanding money as a "price" for their release.

In Aug. 1973 Ryu Ok Sun, 44, a compatriot residing in Adachi ward, Tokyo, went to Seoul after dropping in her native village in Cheju-do Island to pay homage to the spirit of her father. In a hotel there she was arrested by two "C.I.A." agents on suspicion of being "a spy" and put to all kinds of tortures.

The ground of the suspicion was that the newspaper "Sunday Mainichi" she had bought in the Tokyo-Kimpo airliner carried "notes of travel to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" by Tokyo Governor Minobe.

Released a month later in broken health injured in the tortures, she returned to Japan. She wailed when she learned that the "ROK" embassy in Japan and the "C.I.A." had robbed her family of 50 million *yen* in exchange for her release.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique perpetrate without hesitation such atrocities as arresting opposition figures, torturing them and imposing severe penalties upon them to strangulate the political opposition standing in the way of their fascist rule.

The south Korean puppet clique committed the barbarity of illegally spiriting from the very heart of Tokyo in broad daylight Kim Dae Jung, one-time "presidential candidate" in exile in Japan, with the mobilisation of "C.I.A." agents on Aug. 8, 1973.

Hating Kim Dae Jung as a thorn in the flesh from long ago, the Pak Jung Hi clique had threatened and blackmailed him eleven times through telephones and letters, warning him that they "will kill" him, if he refused "to live quietly, withdrawing from the political circles," and that they "will blow" his house. They had watched and shadowed him even abroad before kidnapping him under a meticulous plan.

On this a foreign press report said that the south Korean "C.I.A." spirited him to Seoul from Tokyo under a well mapped plan, which obviously it had worked out and which it carried into practice. (U.S. news agency "UPI", Washington, Oct. 27, 1973).

The Pak Jung Hi clique sent to Tokyo 36 "C.I.A." agents in south Korea and the United States to kidnap Kim Dae Jung.

Six "C.I.A." gangsters including Kim Dong Un, a "C.I.A." agent disguised as "first secretary of the 'ROK' embassy" in Japan fell upon Kim Dae Jung in "Hotel Grand Palace" and anesthetised him with ether and dragged him outside by the elevator and shoved him into a car. Then they bandaged his eyes and stuffed his ears, laid him on his belly and sat on his back while carrying him to a port, where they threw him aboard a warship as if they would throw a cargo. And they bound him hand and foot, put him in an wooden box and laid a big stone on it. When their scheme to throw him into the sea miscarried, they escorted him to Seoul and placed him under house arrest.

Jack Anderson, a U.S. newsman, made it clear that traitor Pak Jung Hi himself admitted this base kidnapping had been entirely a work of the south Korean "C.I.A." (U.S. newspaper "Washington Post," Dec. 6, 1974).

In connection with this incident, even the U.S. paper "New York Times" pointed out that it was part of the world-wide efforts of the south Korean "C.I.A." to silence the south Korean opposition parties. (U.S. news agency "UPI," New York, Aug. 16, 1973).

After kidnapping Kim Dae Jung, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made "C.I.A." gangsters surround and blockade his house, totally banning his contact with outside for nearly one year, robbed him of the right to trip overseas, let alone the freedom of political activities and perpetrated the brigandish act of bringing him to the murderous court on preposterous charges after inflicting every conceivable mental suffering upon him.

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrested ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, aged nearly eighty, when he said: "Guiltless young students and Christians are sentenced to death and life imprisonment. How can these harsh sentences be tolerated?" They persecuted him and brought him before the military tribunal on Jul. 16, 1974 and sentenced him to 15 years in prison. (Japanese "Jiji" report, Seoul Jul. 13, 1974 and the south Korean "Radio Munhwa" Aug. 9, 1974).

Thirteen members of the former eighth "national assembly" from the New Democratic Party jointly hosted a news conference on Feb. 28, 1975, and exposed as follows the "instances of tortures" perpetrated by the Pak Jung Hi clique:

"Cho Yun Hyong—walked to the 'anti-communist investigation section of the C.I.C.' on Oct. 29, 1973 and beaten all over for three days with a square stick of a field army bed.

And left naked and flailed all over ceaselessly, not allowed to sleep.

"Li Jong Nam—taken to the "M.P. company, sixth military district" at around 11:30 on the night of Oct. 21, 1972, stripped bare and beaten to unconsciousness.

"Cho Yon Ha—beaten naked from Oct. 19 to 26, 1972, kept awake and pressed to tell the source of the political fund of Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

"Kim Rok Yong—unclothed and savagely beaten on the arms and legs, with feet bound, from Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, 1972.

"Choe Hyong U—taken to the Seoul 'district gendarmerie' from his house by four unidentified 'C.I.A.' officials on Aug. 23, 1969, and at around 11 p.m. Oct. 25, 1972, and beaten on the chest at random till I fell unconscious.

"Kim Sang Hyon—stripped naked, hand and foot bound, suspended with the feet up and forced to tell what is the route of political fund to Mr. Kim Dae Jung on Oct. 22, 1972 in the basement of the 'security command.'" (a "branch" of south Korean newspaper "Pusan Ilbo," Feb. 28, 1975).

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrest and torture ruthlessly even "national assemblymen" from the ruling party, their sidekickers, when the latter go against the grain with them.

As exposed by opposition national assemblyman Kim Han Su at the puppet national assembly in Oct. 1971, the Pak Jung Hi clique took 23 "national assemblymen" from the Democratic Republican Party, who voted for the motion of an opposition party for the dismissal of the puppet home minister at the time of the case of the "Oct. 2 disturbance caused by Kim Jong Pil's opposition to Pak Jung Hi's order, to the "Central Intelligence Agency" and, covered with black cloth from the head, clubbed and kicked.

They beat Kil Jae Ho and Kim Song Gon, "national assemblymen" from the ruling party, till each of them had two ribs broken and even committed the bestial act of pulling out their moustaches.

Later, they were expelled from the political world. (Japanese magazine "Shukan Asahi," Nov. 1973).

Not content with torturing and murdering the south Korean people, the Pak Jung Hi clique committed the untenable, hideous act of arresting and torturing even foreigners.

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrested in Apr. 1974 Japanese Hayakawa Yoshiharu and Tachikawa Masaki, who were staying in south Korea, charging them with involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and put them to all manner of tortures.

Hayakawa Yoshiharu and Tachikawa Masaki were released after they were rounded up and put to all kinds of persecution by the south Korean authorities for nearly one year. After they returned to Japan on Feb. 18, 1975, they held a news conference and fully laid bare the Pak Jung Hi clique's torture.

"During the interrogation the south Korean authorities threatened us, saying that they would shoot us.

"I once felt torture was going on when the sound of a gaoler's beating a prisoner on the back and waist with a chain with a brunt end came to my solitary cell.

"Right after my arrest I was questioned for three days between Apr. 29 and May 1, 1974. I was not allowed to sleep.

"Threatened just before the trial that I would be shot to death if I refused to admit the accusation, I admitted it, thinking of my family. They say the Central Intelligence Agency tape-recorded this and employed the method of using it as evidence for other accused persons allegedly involved in the case" (Tachikawa Masaki).

"During the interrogation a procurator threatened me, saying that I would not be able to see the sun again and would be sentenced to death if I refuse to admit the accusation." (Hayakawa Yoshiharu) (Japanese press "Kyodo," Feb. 18, 1975, Tokyo).

* * *

Peoples of all countries of the world who love peace and value freedom and democracy,

This torture politics and man-hunting politics through which the Pak Jung Hi clique impose medieval penalties and employ "ultra-modern" torture methods are the most atrocious criminal acts surpassing by far the atrocities of the successive fascist tyrants who won ill-fame for their brutality and ferocity, cruelty and viciousness.

The fascist hangmen's bestial suppression of the people in south Korea clearly shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique are precisely the fascist tyrants and most vicious, murderous bandits to be cursed down through generations, who totally trample underfoot human rights and democracy, stamp out human dignity and lives with bayonets and impose the greatest sufferings and disasters upon the people.

Irresistible Aspiration for Democracy And Reunification

In bestially torturing and murdering people in south Korea and frantically intensifying their suppression of the people today the Pak Jung Hi clique pursue the dirty aim to suppress and stamp out the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and the country's peaceful reunification and prolong their remaining days by relying on the fascist "revitalised" dictatorship and seek war and a permanent split of the nation with the backing of the outside forces.

In an attempt to justify these anti-national criminal acts, the south Korean puppet clique are suppressing the people with such frenzy, while kicking up the "anti-communist" plot-breeding rackets more viciously than ever before.

The south Korean traitors' scheme to strangulate the people is all the more pernicious and detestable because it pursues the anti-national and anti-popular aim which can never be pardoned.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's brutal torture and murder of people in south Korea are committed entirely under the patronage and wirepulling of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The U.S. and Japanese imperialists scheme to keep Korea divided for ever and turn south Korea into their permanent colony and military base by actively encouraging the Pak Jung Hi clique, their faithful lackeys, to the act of butchering fellow countrymen.

The murderous politics and brutal torture and murder committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique today under the patronage of the U.S. and Japanese masters are evoking unbounded indignation among the south Korean people and the entire Korean people and giving rise to unanimous curse and denunciation among the people the world over.

The south Korean people of all strata including the workers, peasants, student youth and intellectuals brand the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique as "the worst intelligence politics, torture politics and violent politics in history." They are vigorously waging the struggle against fascism and for democracy, shouting slogans: "Abolish the revitalised constitution," "End the torture politics" and "Immediately punish the chieftain of the torture politics."

They are holding indignation meetings in denunciation of the bestial torture and murder by the fascist hangmen to expose and indict the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique. They formed various organisations including the "special committee for investigation of the actual facts of torture" and are valiantly holding demonstrations and hunger sit-ins, fighting the puppet police.

The Pope, the Swedish Prime Minister and the Finish Prime Minister and many other prominent figures and organisations of the world strongly protested against the Pak Jung Hi clique's savage massacre and torture of people and the progressive peoples and broad public and press circles of the world are becoming louder in their voices of condemnation.

Today broad public opinion of the world indignantly say that "south Korea is a human slaughter-house where the medieval 'witch hunt' in Europe and Hitler fascists' 'Jewish pogrom' are openly committed," "south Korea is a military prison. The whole members of society are prisoners condemned to death," "Pak Jung Hi is the supreme gaoler" and "Pak Jung Hi is a terrorist by nature" and resolutely demand the immediate abolition of the bestial torture politics.

The thrice-cursed crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique who have strangulated freedom and democracy and truculently suppressed and murdered people are greater and graver than all the crimes of the world put together and cannot be atoned for down through generations.

With no desperate suppression can the south Korean puppet clique dampen the aspiration and desire of the south Korean people for freedom and democracy and for the country's peaceful reunification or save themselves from destruction.

As long as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, challenging the aspiration and desire of the people, continue their atrocious acts of butchering fellow countrymen, history and the people will certainly pass a severe judgement upon them.

The bestial massacre of people now being committed in south Korea is the most outright challenge to the honest-minded people the world over who prize human rights and democracy.

We express the firm belief that the world progressive people will raise their voices in unison condemning the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's unheard-of brutal torture and harsh suppression of people and extend firm support and encouragement to the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

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